

TWO DEAD IN CRASH AND FIRE ON ELEVATED

Scores Hurt in Panic as
Wooden Cars Burn
Fiercely.

EXPRESS TELESCOPED
BY NINTH AVE. LOCAL

A Ninth avenue local elevated train carrying hundreds of passengers toward their homes in Harlem crashed into an express train standing at the 116th street station early last evening.

Two men were instantly killed and in the panic that followed when the wooden cars which bore the brunt of the impact took fire scores were injured. The flames, mounting high from the burning cars far above the street, brought thousands of men and women from that thickly populated section thronging to the scene of the accident and fifty policemen charging into the mass had a hard time restoring order.

The Dead.

COLLINS, JOHN, 32, of 1624 Amsterdam avenue, flagman on the rear car of the express train.

The Injured.

ABROTT, BERT, 29, of 31 West 122d street, lacerations of the scalp; Harlem Hospital.

CLEMENS, PATRICK, 4, of 151 Manhattan street, lacerations of the body; Knickerbocker Hospital.

CROWLEY, KATHERINE, 26, of 284 West 113d street, shock.

CROWLEY, MARY, 2, her daughter, also attended for shock.

O'DONNELL, RALPH, 24, of 264 West 122d street, lacerations of the scalp; Harlem Hospital.

GRUAM, EMANUEL, 28, of 260 West 122d street, lacerations of face and body; Harlem Hospital.

HAGEN, PETER, 32, of 146 West 128th street, contusions of the chest and right leg; Harlem Hospital.

HAIN, HIRSHAN, 26, of 181 Edgewood avenue, lacerations of the scalp and contusions of the body; Harlem Hospital.

HALPIN, KATHERINE, 18, of 214 West 117th street, shock; home in ambulance.

OKER, LUCY, 36, of 274 West 121st street, the guard on the rear car of the express train, right rib fractured; Harlem Hospital.

MALENIS, BERTHA, 38, of 164 West 128th street, lacerations of the chest and right leg; Harlem Hospital.

McMAHON, THOMAS, 25, of 127 Edgewood avenue, the motorman of the local train; face and hands burned; refused medical attention and remained on station platform.

MAXWELL, JOHN E., 32, of 284 St. Nicholas avenue, contusions of right leg and right ribs fractured; Harlem Hospital.

MURRAY, CELIA, 18, of 151 Manhattan street, treated for shock and taken home in ambulance.

STEWART, WILLIAM A., 28, 214 West 123d street, right rib fractured; Harlem Hospital.

WHITE, AGNES, 18, of 212 Lexington avenue, shock and lacerations of arms; taken home.

WINT, PATRICK, 45, of 11 West 120th street, hands burned; attended and went home.

GORMAN, EDWARD, 26, of 260 West 122d street, contusions of the body; Harlem Hospital.

The seven car express train, in charge of Motorman Henry Glassoff and Conductor J. H. Lauer, left 125th street at 5:30 o'clock and at 5:35 o'clock made its next stop after leaving Christopher. There were probably a hundred persons in each car and a great many had left the train at the 116th street station before the crash came.

The gates had been closed and Motorman Glassoff was waiting for the signal from his guards when he and every body else who was standing in the train were thrown down and those in the rear car saw a shower of sparks as the nose of the oncoming local was buried in the shattering wood of the rear car.

There were six cars in the local train, all crowded, and Motorman Thomas McMahon said that from the time he left South Street at 5:31 o'clock, he had expected difficulty in stopping his train, whether from defective brakes or slippery rails he did not know. He saw the express train standing at 116th street, he said, and although he thought it was about to leave he shut off his power sooner than usual. Then he saw that a collision was unavoidable, and jumping from his box he yelled to the passengers to hold on and not to try to get through the windows.

Wild Scramble to Get Out.

All of his counsel was of no avail. The crash came and men and women were tumbling over each other and terrified screams of women mingled with the shouts of men who kept their heads and were trying to tell other passengers to get to the rear. The force of the impact was terrific and the next moment there was a mad scramble in which those who sought to stay the rush were carried under the feet of their excited neighbors. Windows were broken and passengers got out of them somehow.

Seemingly in an instant came the great shower of sparks and the wooden cars began to flame.

Patrick Wint, from his station in the rear car at the southern end of the station platform, saw the collision and immediately jumped into the burning local train to give what aid he could. He found there Detective Thomas Donohue, who was using his stalwart arms to good advantage in stemming the panic. All of the passengers on the local got out, either by jumping or doors, and were guided by the firemen along the narrow track platform to the station at 116th street.

In the rear end of the express train there was a scene almost as frenzied, but there everybody rushed for the doors. The guard threw open the gate and the car was emptied quickly. A policeman going to the car as it was flaming up found Detective McMahon standing in the aisle. He had been trampled down in the crush. The policeman carried him out to the platform.

Miss Catherine Crowley, of 264 West 122d street, who was in the rear car of the local train, told of her experience in the collision. She was in a hysterical state when interviewed. She said:

"I was seated in the front part of the

Edison Plant Burns; Loss \$5,000,000

19 Buildings Wiped Out by
Flames; Wizard's Own
Laboratory Saved.

"REBUILD AT ONCE,"
IS INVENTOR'S ORDER

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 9.—The plant of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., one of the wonders of the scientific world, where the great wizard worked out practically all of his wonderful inventions, was destroyed by fire to-night, only three buildings being saved out of twenty-two. The loss as announced by Mr. Edison, is \$5,000,000, and was not covered by any insurance.

Those who saw the great blaze, and they came from many miles around, were intensely interested in the safety of Mr. Edison's personal workshop, a red brick structure in which the inventor makes his experiments, and there was joy when it was announced by the fire fighters that this building would escape the flames.

The fire departments of Newark and the Oranges had a total of a dozen pieces of apparatus at the plant, but there was a lack of water pressure. The buildings crumpled when streams that in some instances didn't reach more than forty feet were being played on them. Ordinarily the engines have a pressure of sixty to seventy pounds, but to-night ten pounds was near the maximum.

The plant covers an area of about ten acres and is between Alden street on the west, Lakeside avenue on the east, which it faces, Valley road on the south and Watchung avenue on the north. These are all long blocks. The plant consisted in the main of a series of concrete structures, the sides of which were generally built with windows, for the great inventor has always been careful of the comfort of his workmen and is a believer in lots of light. There were many of the small frame structures.

The fire started at 5:25 o'clock in the film vanishing department, housed in a frame building in the center of the plant. George Schaefer and Wesley Mills first saw the flames, but they couldn't tell how they originated.

Falls of Water Fall.

There were other workmen about and all tried their best to smothering the blaze with falls of water, but made no impression on it.

A force of 4,000 hands is employed in all the departments, all of whom have been trained regularly in the fire drill. When the alarm was sounded many of them supposed that they were going to have a little exercise just for the fun of the thing, but they soon found out that this was real business ahead.

Hundreds ran to the film vanishing building, but by the time they got there the structure was shooting flames in all directions. They got the company's hose pipes in operation, but were unable to check the fire.

While they were at their strenuous work the pipes of the factory's lighting system burst and the flames leaped to the veneering and cabinet department and then to the office building.

Meanwhile a call was sent to Orange and Newark for the city fire departments. But before the engines had time to rattle up flames spitting through the windows of a concrete building in which photographic cabinets were made set fire to that structure and a short time it was practically in ruins. This building was 300 feet east of the building in which the fire started.

Within twenty minutes more the concrete building used for moulding phonograph records, southwest of the film vanishing building, caught fire.

Then another concrete structure, where celluloid disk records were made, gave out. It burned for a short time and then fell in ruins. This building was 300 feet east of the building in which the fire started.

About the only part of the plant remaining standing was the storeroom, the battery department, the copper plating plant and the famous red brick building in which Mr. Edison often ate and slept.

Quotes Kipling Poem.

Thomas A. Edison, gray and bent, looked upon the fire and smiled—smiled not with gaiety but with a calmness that indicates an untroubled outlook upon disasters. His mind seemed to turn almost instantly to that poem of Rudyard Kipling's entitled "If," and as his employees and directors gathered about him to console him he quoted:

"If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs and blaming it on you."

Then, with rising color and new emphasis, he spoke the last line of the poem: "If you can make one heap of all your winnings."

And risk it all on one turn of pitch and toss."

And lose—and start again at your beginning."

And after breathe a word about your loss."

And—oh, the earth and everything that's in it."

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KAISER'S MIND DEPRESSED, IS LONDON REPORT

Malady "Chiefly Psychological," Due to Overexertion
of Recent Months.

BRONCHIAL CATARRH.
SAYS ONE DESPATCH

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Dec. 10.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam says: "The latest bulletin issued in Berlin says that Emperor William's condition is unchanged, and he has been unable to leave his bed. His fever has not decreased."

"The Emperor received a report of the military situation, but was too weak to give any instructions."

WORRY CAUSES ILLNESS.

Kaiser's Nervousness Apparent
When He Was at Front.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Copenhagen telegraphs under to-day's date:

"I learned from Berlin that the Kaiser's unexpected and secret return to Berlin was due to his health, although his condition is not at all serious and does not prevent his having long daily conferences with the headquarters staff and Gen. von Falkenhayn, the Minister of War, who also is in Berlin."

"The Kaiser's illness is mainly of a psychological character, and is due to the strain of the past months of continuous anxiety caused by unceasing miscalculations and hopes not realized, coupled with a slight chill. He was in this condition when he arrived at the eastern front three weeks ago and witnessed the German reverse. The Kaiser's nervousness was then visible to everybody and the chill made it necessary for him to withdraw to Berlin. As his unexpected return aroused comment, the headquarters staff handed to the press for publication the latest portrait of the Kaiser. This, however, instead of allaying public alarm, confirmed the reports that the Kaiser was looking aged, worried and ill."

"I understand that he has been advised to rest in Berlin quietly under home conditions, though my informant insists that his illness must in no way be regarded as serious."

Smuggled Into Berlin.

"The Kaiser was smuggled into Berlin unexpectedly and the arrival was announced last Thursday night. The capital's first notice that he had left the eastern theatre of operations, where he was directing affairs with Gen. von Hindenburg, was a laconic official bulletin issued by the General Staff on Friday morning, saying:

"His Majesty the Kaiser has arrived in Berlin for a short sojourn."

"The secrecy with which his return to Berlin was surrounded seems to support the theory that there was some urgent reason for withholding the triumphant welcome of the people which undoubtedly would have been tendered on the first visit since the war began. It is reported that his ordinary alterations with his medical advisers are not now manifest. He is a notoriously unmanageable patient."

"Apparently all news of the Kaiser following the bare announcement of his arrival has been officially suppressed. The German newspapers up to and including Sunday contain no further mention of his name. In none of them has there been any suggestion whatever of his illness."

Bronchial Attack Reported.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"A private message received here from Berlin says that the Kaiser has been seriously ill, but is now making slow progress toward recovery."

"The Kaiser caught a chill during a secret meeting with Emperor Francis Joseph and refused to take precautions. A severe bronchial attack followed and was succeeded by a fever brought on by extreme irritation and fits of depression."

"The Amsterdam statement that the Kaiser is suffering from bronchial catarrh and a feverish condition is official. There is no official or authoritative confirmation of other reports received by way of Amsterdam that he is suffering from a nervous breakdown and pneumonia."

Previous reports of the Kaiser's illness have been so conflicting that little credence could be put in them, but the above report, almost identical with those received yesterday by The Sun from its Rome and Paris correspondents, claims Berlin as its source.

Despatches were received in Geneva late in September saying that the Kaiser had been caught in a heavy rain while visiting the western front and was ill with a severe cold. On September 27 *La Suisse* of Geneva printed a story to the effect that the Kaiser was seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs, the result of falling into a trench filled with water near Nancy. At the same time Petrograd despatches said that he had gone to the eastern front and Rome heard on September 20 that he was very ill at Suwalki, in Russian Poland.

NOT A CANDIDATE, WRITES T. R.
Says Letter to Dr. Coe.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 9.—Col. Roosevelt is not a present nor a prospective candidate, judging from his own statement, written to Dr. H. W. Coe, national committeeman of the Progressive party, who gave out the news here to-day.

"The public is tired of hearing of reforms, of hearing from reformers and especially from me," he wrote.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
See the case of six glass stoppered bottles.

BRITISH SINK THREE GERMAN CRUISERS; SQUADRONS IN BATTLE NEAR CAPE HORN; VICTORS PURSUE TWO OF KAISER'S SHIPS



ADMIRAL STURDEE

ADMIRAL VON SPOE

AMERICAN PRESS ASSN.

Belgians by Ruse

Drive Germans Back

See Shells Rafts Used as Deceys

While Allies Storm

Trenches.

WIN IN ALL NIGHT FIGHT

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Daily Mail correspondent in Belgium records a heroic Belgian achievement on December 7.

"Early in the afternoon, he says, 'several French batteries took up positions sheltered by an embankment and concentrated a hot fire on a particular section of the German trenches about a kilometer in length. At the same time rafts were brought over the embankment and dragged toward the water. The German artillery quickly got to work and shells came shrieking in the direction of the rafts. The Germans saw the Belgians busily engaged with the rafts and were so intent on blowing them to pieces that they did not realize that the rafts were actually floating rafts of decoys. The Allies had no intention of using the rafts for any other purpose than to keep the enemy occupied.'"

"While the guns were going hard a force of Belgians further south near Devese were making for the German lines at a point where the floods were nowhere much above the knees. The German artillery men spent their time in doing much damage and the journey ended in a magnificent charge. The German trenches had been depleted, apparently to meet the attack, and began to waver. The Belgians threw themselves on the breach and the German lines were broken. The Allies had no intention of using the rafts for any other purpose than to keep the enemy occupied."

"The correspondent dismisses the report that half a dozen houses back of the town were burned, either by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane or by accident. The fire, he says, was unimportant. He tells of a Belgian aviator, 18 years old, who made a reckless low flight over the German lines and had 'begun his luck.' The young aviator dropped bombs on an ammunition convoy and blew it up, and then on a bunch of artillery horses, and finally on a forward line of the French. The French intrenchments were unscathed, while the German guns wasted shells on the wrecked aeroplane."

REPLY TO PEACE OFFER.

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LONDON, Dec. 9.—According to the Servian Minister here, Austria has made an offer of peace to Servia. Servia has made answer in the shape of a defeat inflicted by the army of Crown Prince Alexander on the Austrian troops at Valjevo.

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LONDON, Dec. 9.—A correspondent of the Times at Kragevatz, Servia, telegraphs the following:

"On Tuesday the Austrians were in full and disordered flight. Three of their army corps were broken and 10,000 prisoners, forty-two guns, twenty-one maxims and other booty, the list of which is incomplete, were captured on December 6 and 7."

"Valjevo was recaptured last night by the Servians, who are now energetically pursuing the Austrians."

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Map showing scene of British naval victory, 2,000 miles from place where Germans sank two British cruisers on November 1.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED,
SAYS SERBIAN REPORT

Legation at Rome Tells of Capture of 20,000 Men and Enormous Booty.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The Servian legation announces that the Servians have administered a crushing defeat to the Austrians and have recaptured Valjevo and Uzhitz.

The Servians, the announcement says, captured fifty guns, 20,000 prisoners and an enormous amount of booty, including a money chest.

The official statement given out at Nish to-day and telegraphed here says:

"The fierce offensive of the Servian army is meeting with complete success on the entire front. The enemy is retreating everywhere, leaving behind a large number of prisoners and guns and a large quantity of war material."

AUSTRIANS IN FLIGHT.

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SAYS KAISER OFFERS TRENTINO TO ITALY

"Idea Nazionale" Asserts Austria is Ready to Agree for Neutrality.

IS NOW "UNREDEEMED"

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The *Idea Nazionale*, the Nationalist organ, says Prince von Thurn, designated as head of the German Embassy at Rome during the sick leave of Herr von Flotow, the Ambassador, is authorized to offer the Trentino to Italy in exchange for Italian neutrality.

This step, the newspaper says, is taken on the initiative of the Kaiser, who promises immediate recognition of Italian annexation of the province. Austria, according to the story, is to make only a formal protest, which will be invalidated by Germany's recognition of Italy's action after which Austria, acting on Germany's invitation and advice, will proclaim the independence of the province. The population being Italian Italy will occupy the province without opposition.

The *Idea Nazionale* adds that some persons assert that Trieste will be proclaimed a free town under an Austrian protectorate. By this step, the newspaper says, the Kaiser hopes to avert intervention by Italy and Rumania and to insure the maintenance of their neutrality.

The Trentino is the wedge of Austria that has been the cause of the Italian and Venetian and is one of the districts on which Italy has looked with covetous eyes since the Italian States were united into a kingdom under the house of Savoy. Italy has long been anxious to invade the most important Austrian support, Istria, the peninsula across from Venice, and bounded on one side by Trieste and on the other by the Gulf of the Adriatic. The Italian army has been massed along the border, and the Italian navy has been in the Adriatic.

Italy has always regarded these provinces as rightfully her own because of their Italian population. During the weeks of waiting which Italy's policy of neutrality has enforced upon her army troops have been massed along the border, and the Italian navy has been in the Adriatic. The Italian army has been massed along the border, and the Italian navy has been in the Adriatic.

The two countries have a common border of 84 miles, but most of this lies in the Dolomites, with jagged peaks forming a natural barrier except for a few passes. These passes have been heavily fortified.

The *Corriere della Sera* of November 21 has carried a report of an interview alleged to have been given by the late Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on September 26, scarcely three weeks before his death, to the effect that Austria had offered to give the Trentino to Italy in exchange for Italian neutrality.

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